

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL XX.—N^o 1092.1

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a Half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,
Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscribers respectfully inform the publick, that he has taken the possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced, on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious—He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hoffler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayville, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices, with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

CHARLES BUMPHREYS, & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-ORLEANS,

A quantity of Jamaica spirits, Sugar and Fish, which they will sell on the following terms, viz:

4th proof spirits by the hhd. \$2 per gall.

—barrel \$2 12 cts. do.

Sugar by the barrel or cwt. 22cts pr.lb.

—smaller quantity 25 cts.

Fish, as usual.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1806.

2. SW.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons who may have any claims against the estate of Edmond Fair, dec., to bring them forward as quick as possible, properly attested, in order that provision may be made to discharge the same, and all persons that are in debt to said estate are hereby requested to come forward immediately and make payment to JAMES FAIR, & Adm'r.

SAM'L. BLAIR, &

Nov. 8, 1806. 3. \$50.

I WILL GIVE 15 3d

PER pound, in cash, for clean combed Hog's Bristles at my shop, at the corner of Short and Cross streets, where I carry on the BRUSH making business. The bristles being scalded is of no injury to them. I will carry on the Wheel and Chair making business as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Nov. 10, 1806. w. 1st Feb.

MACBEAN'S, LATE (WINTER'S) MILLS,

Near the Mouth of Tate's Creek, HAVE undergone considerable repairs, and are now in good order to undertake MERCHANT or COUNTRY TRADE.

Their excellent MILLS are too well known to need any observations, and Mr. James McCall, who is an experienced Miller, will give constant attendance, in order to give every satisfaction to the public.

Mr. Joel Boling, at the SAW-MILL, will generally have a stock of PLANK, on hand to supply Boats going down the River or others.

A quantity of WHEAT, is wanted to purchase—Good encouragement will be given to a BOAT-BUILDER, who will undertake to build on the shares. For terms apply to James McCall at the Grist-Mill, or to W. MACBEAN,

at the Madison HEMP SPINNING FACTORY, on Silver Creek, where a quantity of UNDRESSED FLAX is wanted.

Letters left at J. & D. Macouns in Lexington, or at Thos. C. & G. Howards, Richmond, will be attended to.

Nov. 10, 1806. 6t.

LOST

ABOUT two weeks ago, between Col. Hart's and Mrs Beck's School, or borrowed from thence, the first volume of Pinkerton's Geography—whenever may find it, will by returning it to Col. Hart's or Mrs. Beck's, confer a great favor.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the publick, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the *Hanging, making, and framing of Looking Glasses*;

He will also have an elegant assortment of *Gilt Picture Frames*. The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of *EARTHEN WARE*.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

21 A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

147 1-4 Acres of land, whereon I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 60 old bearing trees and about 150 young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the flock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806. f.

22 RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment*,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitants, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the publick's favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

32 FOR SALE,

A very excellent WAGGON, with five Geers and the fifth chain, in complete order. Enquire of the printer.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to forward any person from the

King an assignment or title to a piece of land, entered in the name of Charles Morehead, and patented to the same, of 203 acres, in Montgomery county, as I purchased the same of him, and paid for the same, sometime about the year 1801; and some time after that time he died, and his representatives refuse to make a title to me for the same.

Weatherby Smith Sen.

October 14, 1806.

swjc



RICHARD BARRY,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. N. Prentiss near Mr. Wilson's Inn. He has on hand a very handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. As to prices, he will only say that he will sell as low as he can afford; but he will promise sincerely to do GOOD WORK in the newest fashion and at a short notice.

Edmd. & Anderson Searcy.

October 16, 1806.

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FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT appears then that Kentucky was not the only place, in which the Yazoo company attempted to exert their corrupt influence—their abortive efforts to excite insurrection and commit the peace of the United States, are therefore unjustly and maliciously attributed to the citizens of Kentucky, who were with a zeal and firmness becoming freemen, and in open day, pursuing their birth-right claim to self-government. It is to those transactions, produced by the citizens of other states, that we can readily trace, much of the information developed and distorted by the Editors of the Western World. It is extremely proper that the history of those transactions should be known, and constantly kept in view, and we shall thereby be enabled to account for many of those mysterious circumstances, which are ill understood by our highly illumined Editors. The lapse of sixteen years, must necessarily have thrown a veil over the feeble, but insidious attempts of those who were concerned either in Cox's or the Yazoo projects. The writer of this essay has been induced to give this slight sketch of those occurrences, from his own recollection of their existence; the details, if necessary to be known, he leaves to others, who may be better informed. He never was apprised with the smallest degree of certainty who were the leading persons in our state who had yielded in any measure to the overtures of Cox or O'Fallon, but he knew several of the subordinate officers. The Editors of the Western World having continually interwoven the several occurrences of those distant periods, it will be necessary to separate them, and examine carefully the circumstances attending each. Let us then in the course of our enquiries, first advert to the history of the transactions attendant on our struggles for a separation from Virginia—secondly, to the circumstances attending those projects which have just been spoken of—and thirdly, let us trace the various efforts made by the citizens of Kentucky, to obtain the free and undisturbed use of the western waters. With respect to the first branch of our enquiry, it is hoped that enough has been said, to convince any reasonable mind, of the falsity of the charge exhibited against the persons implicated. The second part of the enquiry, offers a considerable range of observation and reflection. It is to those transactions we may resort to account for the direful and momentous conspiracies, unfolded by the calumniators of Brown, Wilkinson, Sebastian and others. Those gentlemen it seems have not yet been charged with a participation in those conspiracies, in addition to the crimes already imputed to them. It is reserved for the spotless and Lynx-eyed Humphrey to discover who were associated with the projectors of those attempts. He may pursue the threads of conspiracy until they break, or he againt entangles himself in a net of his own weaving. To the venom and malice of his family associates, is left this odious task, they can torture even a praiseworthy act into conspiracies, plots and treasons. But for justice sake Fellow Citizens, let us not be led blindfold to the condemnation of our innocent and well deserving citizens, by the confused and incoherent stories of conspiracies brought before us in clouds of darkness and mystery. Taking it for granted that there were attempts highly criminal, made by the Yazoo company and others, to alienate the inhabitants of Kentucky, from their hard earned residence, and to induce them to seek in the savage wilds of the Yazoo, a more flattering abode. Suppose the delusive picture drawn by the faithless O'Fallon should have had charms sufficient to entice the unwary Kentuckians, would it not be cruel and unjust in the excess to attribute to them a treasonable intent. However, improper it might have been to countenance the projects of those land speculators, it certainly constitutes a crime of infinitely less magnitude than an attempt to commit the sovereignty of Kentucky, with the peace of the Union, by a transfer of the government of the District to Spain. Take away the magic sound of armies and troops, and suppose a collection of adventurous back-woods men, eager to be in front of civilization, fond of change and novelty,

and in high expectation of obtaining more land, than their most languine hopes had conceived. The wandering and erratic adventurer did not discover any impropriety in his migration from one part of the western country to another—he is offered by an agent of an extensive company, with high sounding powers, everything he desires—he knew not the nature of the purchase from Georgia, but was perhaps informed that there were conflicting acts of their assembly, respecting the titles to those lands. He reasons thus: the prospect before me of obtaining land and other advantages, is flattering. I am unable to ascertain to which collection of purchasers, the land may eventually belong. The Judiciary will one day perhaps determine between the contending parties, which is the legitimate exercise of legislative power in Georgia—in the mean time I will try my fortune on the Yazoo, in hopes of obtaining land from some body. Thus he reasons, and if under those impressions, he had removed himself quietly to the purchased ground, he perhaps would not have been deemed a traitor. As long as the active spirit of Americans can find room for exertion, so long will they be projecting plans for the acquirement of portions of the vast and unexplored regions possessed by the United States. This thirst for lands, will assume a thousand shapes, and will, it is feared, pervade, deeply pervade the councils of America. It will therefore become our government to watch with unceasing attention, that private interest should not under the garb of public benefit assume to itself a property intended for the equal good of all. But if government will yield to the solicitations of monopolists, and convert the citizen into the monarch, she must not assume the murderous visage of an executioner, and discharge her keenest vengeance on every adventurer who shall overleap her ideal territorial lines—she will certainly not brand with treason every effort of magnitude, nor consider every mysterious movement as a conspiracy. It may become the tottering and corrupt governments of Europe, to watch with jealous eye, every effort to remove the veil, which conceals the movements of power, and to pursue with their bitterest vengeance every action tending to an enlargement of the privilege of the subject. But in America, the dark and dismal European catalogue of crimes, is diminished to a small compass—treasons, plots and conspiracies are unknown to the American—his bold and enterprising spirit may lead him into intemperance, he may outstrip the boundaries marked for his restraint. But a single warning from the Executive, brings him back. Even the dismemberment of sovereign state, is an event not uncommon—like the ripened fruit, a section of a country falls into self-government, without convulsion, without even the necessity of treason. Individuals here aim at the possession of millions of acres—their plans are gigantic, their transactions are mysterious; but who in those attempts, which often prove abortive, can discover conspiracy and treason. It is to the enterprise and labors of this monopolizing spirit, that we owe the rapid settlement of our western country. The unwieldy machine of an immense purchase in general, proves ruinous to the first undertaker, and although he has too many opportunities of oppression, in the end the project of monopoly dissolves with its own weight, and the individual settler quietly obtains a portion of the unwieldy million. This was the progress of our settlements heretofore formed; but our government has perhaps more wisely adopted the plan of gradually lopping off a portion of waste and unappropriated land, to meet the regular and increasing demand. These observations will serve to shew, that land speculations, however extended they may be, if they are unaccompanied with fraud, ought not to be viewed as treasonable projects; but it is the rightful province of government to guard against monopolies of artificial wealth or power, and to promote the fair and equal distribution of every benefit within its power. Thus on examination we shall discover, that the history of this tremendous Spanish association shrinks into nothing. It will be found to be composed of a confused and imperfect knowledge of events, which occupied the passing moment of the infancy of Kentucky; but when stripped of the mysterious juggling tricks of the actors behind the curtain of the Western World, will

be found to be a wicked attempt to destroy the reputation of some of our best citizens. Another source of wonderful, mysterious, dark and treacherous design is traced by the accusers; in the attempts of some of our citizens to obtain from the Spaniards, extensive grants of waste land in Louisiana. To those who had acquired royal domains by their mal-practices on the early adventurers to Kentucky, those attempts must appear a work of extreme super-erogation; but to a man who could not so readily acquire land in Kentucky, it perhaps was not criminal, to endeavor to obtain some from the Spaniards. It is supposed that the immaculate spirit of the holy band of calumniators would not have received offence, by an overture from some of the companies that may have been formed for the purpose of obtaining a Spanish grant. But it has so happened that the selfish and aggrandizing spirit of those who have fattened on the Surveyor's office of Fayette, has confined their views more immediately to their own circle, and the general distrust which prevailed towards them, was sufficient to exclude them from an association with others. It will be observed that the patrons of the Western World have studiously connected the incidents which attended our endeavors to procure the navigation of the Mississippi with those arising from our struggles for a separation from Virginia. This mode of blending transactions, entirely different in their objects, occurring at different periods, and performed by different persons, is calculated to perplex and mislead.

It is well known to those who resided in Kentucky, about the year 1794, the agitation and anxiety we discovered to remove every obstacle to the free use of the western waters—we remonstrated, petitioned, and murmured loudly, on account of the privation of a privilege we thought ourselves entitled to by nature and by treaty. We were fearful that a mistaken policy in some of our sister states, was the real cause of the obstructions thrown in our way. At that highly interesting period, the citizens of the Atlantic states appeared to have the strongest sensations on the subject of the administration of the general government. They were impressed with a belief, that their well beloved Washington had yielded too implicitly to the councils of men whose designs were hostile to the happiness of the United States—they thought they perceived a growing inclination to favour invidious and aristocratical distinctions among our citizens—they were fearful that the pomp and parade, with which the enemies to our peace had environed our Father and Chief, were calculated to estrange his children from his parental regard, and they seem to foretell with a prophetic spirit, the mournful certainty, that democracy, was fast approaching its decline. Several interesting movements of government had at that period excited a considerable degree of painful anxiety. The people of the west strongly partook of those sensations with which they perceived their eastern brethren so much agitated. Urged by our domestic sufferings, fore with our late afflicting and murderous warfare with the savages, deprived of the use of the Mississippi, abandoned as we thought by our government, and denounced by the Executive, we might have been impatient and intemperate under our accumulated sufferings. Under the pressure of this complication of evils, we betook ourselves to those much defamed and self-created democratic societies. In this mode of obtaining an expression of public sentiment, Kentucky was not singular; nor was she much surpassed by others in the warmth and animation of her addresses and remonstrances. But those associations, like others more regularly organized, committed mistakes, from false impressions, or a too eager pursuit after their favorite objects, and it is seriously believed that those democratic associations in Kentucky, were instrumental in awakening the government to a more just sense of the justice of our claims, and the extent of our sufferings. The writer of this essay, can without a consciousness of regret or remorse, avow that his hand and heart were occupied in those efforts to obtain the free and undisturbed use of the western waters, and if it was treasonable to make known our wants and sufferings, in the warm and animated language of freemen, to a government to which

We merely state these circumstances and leave the citizens of Kentucky to pursue what measures they may think proper respecting him.

We had expected that the whole of the correspondence between Col. Marshall and Gen. Washington would have been produced; but, unfortunately the three following letters are all which A. K. Marshall has been able to discover among the papers of his father. In them, however, there appear sufficient facts to justify our assertions; and by comparing the dates of the letters, it is evident several others must have been written. These, most probably, are in the possession of general John Marshall, of Richmond, Virginia, as we stated in our first number.

No. I.

Kentucky, Feb. 8th, 1789.

DEAR GENERAL,

THE nature of the subject upon which I do myself the honour to address you, will, I hope, be admitted as an excuse for the trouble you will have in reading this letter.

The political situation of this Western country, appears to one to be something critical, and therefore, I have undertaken (though reluctantly) to give you a state of facts, preceding our present situation, so far as they have fallen within my knowledge.

In the spring 1787, Gen. Wilkinson went to New-Orleans with a cargo of Tobacco, &c. and was requested by the Governor of that place, to give his sentiments freely in writing, respecting the political interest of Spain and the Americans of the United States inhabiting the western waters. This he did in an essay as he calls it, contained in about 15 or 20 sheets of paper:—I saw the Governor's letter to him, acknowledging the receipt of his essay, and informing him that he would lay it before the king of Spain. A copy of this essay he produced and read in our late convention, for the district; and as well as my memory (which I acknowledge is not very accurate) serve me, the substance of it is as follows:—

He urges our natural right of following the current of rivers, flowing through our country into the sea. He states the extent of our country—the richness of our soil, abounding in choice productions, proper for foreign markets, to which we have no means of conveying them, should the Mississippi be shut against us. He states the advantages Spain might derive from allowing us the free use of that river. He goes on to shew the rapid population of this country, and the eagerness with which every individual looks forward to that navigation. He states the general abhorrence with which the people of the western waters received the intelligence that Congress was about to sacrifice their dearest interest by ceding to Spain, the navigation of the Mississippi for 25 or 30 years, and represents it as a fact, that they were on the point of separating themselves totally from the union on that account. He addresses himself to their fears by a pompous display of our force, and urges that should Spain be so blind to her true interest, as to refuse us an amicable participation in the navigation of that river, and thereby force us into violent measures, Great Britain stands with her arms expanded ready to receive us, and assist our efforts for the accomplishment of that object; and quotes a conversation he had a few years ago with a member of the British House of Commons to that effect. He states the facility with which their province of Louisiana may be invaded by the united forces of the British and Americans, by means of the river Illinois, and the practicability of proceeding from thence to their province of New Mexico. Britain he says will probably aim at the possession of Louisiana and New-Orleans for herself, and leave the freedom of navigation to America: and urges pretty forcibly, the great danger the Spanish interest in North America would be in from the British power, should Britain possess herself of the mouth of the Mississippi, and thereby hold the two grand portals of North America, that river and the St. Laurence; and concludes with an apology for the freedom with which he has treated the subject; and adds, that it has, (at their own particular request) been drawn from a man whose head may err, but whose heart cannot deceive.

This essay has (I am told) been laid before the court of Madrid, and as a violent separation from the U. States seems to be laid down as the ground work upon which every other consequence depends, I think

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blunt's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

[CONTINUED.]

No. XVI

THE agency of Judge Wallace in the Spanish Association, solely rests on the declaration of governor Greenup published in the first number—the letter of Dr. Brooks published in the 12th number, and general report.

Governor Greenup asserted that Judge Wallace seconded a motion made by gen. Wilkinson, for a separation from Virginia, without the consent of the latter; and Doctor Brooks says that Wallace should declare "that seven years hence, the people will be convinced that he and W—n, have been in the right." This testimony, therefore, clearly demonstrates, that judge Wallace advocated a violent separation; and that he approved of the measures of Wilkinson. We may also add, that Wallace, lately, before the publication of Brown's letter to Muter, repeatedly denied the existence of the association, whose acts we are unfolding. This denial, with every impartial reader, will weigh against Wallace; for when a person denies the knowledge of what he knows, the only inference which can be drawn, is, that he is a party concerned, or his interest is somehow connected with the subject in question.

With Judge Wallace we have little or no personal acquaintance; never heard of his name until we came to Kentucky; and consequently, can be no ways actuated either to promote or injure his character.

it probably has produced instruc- were entertained of his surviving tions from that court to the Spanish more than three or four days.

residents at Congress, that if the

western country should declare it, self separate from the union, to avail himself of that event. I found this conjecture upon Mr. Brown's deaux the 11th Sept. and from confidential letters from Congress dovan, the 17th ult. The verbal to his friends in this district. Some information furnished by capt. Gir-

of those letters I have seen—he don is, that the Emperor of Russia had refused to ratify the treaty nation, which he had with Don Gar-

doque, he was informed that so D'Ourbil; a measure, which it is

long as this country remained a part

of the union, we had nothing to ex-

pect from Spain—but were we to

declare ourselves separate from, and

deaux were even, that Lord Lau-

derdale had left Paris, without ef-

he is authorized by the king of Spain

to treat with us respecting com-

merce, and the navigation of the

tails in our next.

Mississippi.

Mr. Brown having returned from

Congress, was called upon in Con-

vention, in November last, to give

seen a passenger in the Ocean who

such information respecting our af-

fairs at Congress, as might be pro-

per for us to know. He told us that

he did not think himself at liberty

7th. We have not time to trans-

late more than the following:—

An article under the head of Pa-

Gardeque, respecting us—but this

much in general, he would venture

to inform us; that provided we

were unanimous, every thing we

could wish for, was within our reach,

meaning, as it appeared fully to me

row) proceeds thus:

that if we would assume government,

and declare ourselves separate from

lot of the French coalitiae in Rus-

sia, arrived yesterday from Peter-

burg, and brings intelligence, that

in consequence of a change of min-

isters, the effect of the new prin-

ciples adopted by the Russian govern-

ment, and the extraordinary influ-

ence which the English party has

obtained over the new cabinet, the

treaty of the 20th of July has not

been ratified.

Thus hostilities between France

and Russia, are about to resume-

mance. The conquerors at Ulm

and Austerlitz, are again assembled

under their standards, and approach

their triumphs.—More powerfui

numbers, more formidable than ev-

er, by that organization which has

never been equalled, they wait with

impatience the impulse of the great

foul which animates them.

However, nothing can induce us

to presume that a general continen-

tal war will be renewed.

In every event, the Emperor, as

well as the French people, are pre-

pared for all chances, and the ar-

ties of his Majesty will be found

whenever it shall be necessary to

combat for a durable and glorious

peace."

MIRANDA.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the expedition under General Miranda, to his brother in this City, dated Island of Aruba, 7 leagues west Curacao, August 3d, 1806.

We arrived here on the 16th inst. all in good health. We left Trinidad the 24th July, in company with the Lilly loop of war, capt. Campbell, who acts as commodore in the expedition, his majesty's brigs Exprels and Attentive, and the schooner Provost, two gun boats, carrying each a 24 pounder, and an American brig with provisions, and our own ship the Leander. The armed vessels under the Commodore were dispatched by Admiral Cochrane to assist us.—The Sunday following, about ten o'clock in the morning, we passed along close to the principal town of the Spanish island of Margarita—we could easily distinguish the inhabitants coming out of the church to defend the town, supposing our intention was to attack.

As we passed along, the Grand Battery of the town fired several shot at us without effect. We kept on our course until we arrived off Coche, between Margarita and the Maine, where we came to anchor that day at 3 P. M. and remained there until the next day; we then pursued our voyage until the 1st of August, when we arrived in the Bay of La Vela de Coro, as the Spaniards call it, is situated in the E. part of the Bay of that name. We came to anchor on the west side of the bay, owing to a mistake of the Pilot, in the night, seven or eight miles to leeward of the city. We attempted to debark at day light next morning without success, owing to a strong head wind and a heavy sea; our disappointment gave the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying away the public and private treasure, which was effectually done. The morning after, we landed to the number of 150 including marines, and sailors, and although the town was defended by 15 pieces of artillery, 400 infantry and some ca-

and was so unwell that little hopes valy, we drove the enemy from

post to post, and in half an hour the ward station, at Barbadoes, and an-

city was ours and the Columbian other to Admiral Dacres on the

Flag hoisted at the pricncipal battery; leeward station at Jamaica, to in-

we had only one man wounded, the form them of our proceedings, and

Spanish troops were panic struck I believe to obtain some troops, the

and fired at random. The ardor general having previously heard, as

I learned, that the Duke of Kent

tonished the Dons; we took 20 of had arrived with 10,000 troops at

Jamaica, a part of which are des-

tined to assist us. We have recent-

ly received information, that one of

Miranda's friends has a corps of

2000 men ready to join us; that

Miranda is a favorite toast at Porto

Cavello, when the kings partizans

are not present; that songs favora-

ble to Miranda have been composed

on the occasion, and are frequently

sung in the different towns of the

provinces of Carracas, the birth

place of our general.

We have also heard with great

pleasure, that all the prisoners they

took from us in April last, are in

good health, and kindly treated in

the City of St. Leon de Caracas.

We have heard that the officers

were hung and the men sent to the

mines at Vera Cruz. We might

have believed it, did we not know

the weakness of the Spanish forces

in that quarter. The fact is, they

would have executed every prisoner

without remorse, were it not they

feared, and with reason too, instant

retaliation, and that from the hands

of their own citizens.

We expect in a few days to hear from Admiral Cochrane and Dacres in the most favourable way, and then to leave the Island for a part of the Main, more convenient and nearer to our Spanish friends than La Vela or Coro. From all the various information we have obtained there is now I think, no doubt of the success of Miranda, at least in the province of Carracas, which is one of the most rich and valuable of all the provinces in Spanish America. The frigate Galatea has just joined us—the Osprey is expected every hour, besides some other vessels. Since we arrived here a fever has appeared among the crew of our ship; one man died last evening, and there are about 50 now sick.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16.

We have been obligingly favour-

ed with a Trinidad paper of the 20th of September, containing the fol-

lowing translations of intercepted

letters from several gentlemen at

Laguira to their friends in Cumana.

These letters were written while

Miranda and his troops were in

possession of Coro.—They show the

alarm and confusion which prevail-

ed among the friends of the govern-

ment at Laguira, and the feeble and

unprepared state of the country for

an adequate defence; and on this

account they will be interesting to

our readers.

We have been also favoured with

the perusal of a letter from a very

respectable gentleman at Trinidad,

and under date of September 22.

This gentleman writes, that he

has read the original letters, that

he knows them to be genuine, as he

is intimately acquainted with some

of the persons who wrote them.

He mentions also, that a report

was just received at Trinidad, by a

launch from Barcelona, that Miranda

effected another landing on the

Maine, and had defeated the Cap-

tain-General of the Caracas, near

Valencia. The account received

from captain Rose, and published

in our paper of last evening, was

probably derived from the same

source.

Another letter, dated Trinidad,

September 23, says—“There ap-

pears now to be a probability that

Miranda will eventually succeed.

The admiral on this station, is af-

fording him all the assistance in his

power; and has lately sent down

him a line of battle ship and a fra-

gate. It is also the opinion here, that

the two regiments, daily expected

from England, are certainly intend-

ed for the assistance of Miranda.”

Another Letter.

“ Of the persons taken in Miran-

da's schooners, 10 or 12 have been

executed at Puerto Cavello, and

their heads exposed on piles in the

public roads there, at Laguira, and

other places. Last week was burn-

ed on the public parade, by the

hangman, the picture of Miranda,

the colours and seditious papers

found on board the schooners in-

tended to inflame this province.

It is now said that when the news

of this expedition got to Spain of his

being at Jacmel, orders were

given to fit out 4 ships of the line

or; not receiving any, and most of

the ships being in want of water, we at

Cadiz, to bring out troops for

</



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

A REFLECTION.

I heard the injur'd Maid complain,
Of man's seducing wiles;
And pity only sooth'd her strain,
And tears o'erflow'd her smiles.

saw the mourning Bride in tears,
Bend o'er her lover's tomb;
Her life was mis'ry's blighted years;
And death her early doom.

I saw bright genius' favor'd son,
In tatter'd garb, and poor;
And he was ne'er by affluence won—
He perish'd at the door.

Their path was virtue's righteous way,
Their lives were fill'd with care;
And yet I see the rich, the gay;
Secure in vice appear.

But sure, if virtue mourns a while,
In this dark vale below;
She'll flourish when the wicked's smile,
Is lost in endless woe.

AN AFFECTIONATE WIFE.

An honest school-master near town,
having a wife whom he loved affectionately, was so unfortunate as to perceive that she conceived a tendre for a smart young fellow whom he engaged as usher. The poor man was rendered so miserable by the perfidy & ingratitude of his rib, that he determined to destroy himself. This resolution, after some preparatory reproaches, he communicated to his wife, declaring that he would that moment tuck himself up with his neck-cloth. To this the afflicted lady replied, "Alas! my dear, consider that neck-cloth is very old, and can never sustain your weight. Do stop a moment, my love, till I reach your new estate." London paper.

THE following portrait of American enterprise on the ocean, was drawn by EDMUND BURKE, in a speech delivered in the house of Commons two and thirty years since. "As to the wealth which the colonies have drawn from the sea by their fisheries, you had all that matter fully opened at your bar. You surely thought their acquisitions of value, for they seemed even to excite your envy; and yet the spirit by which that enterprising employment has been exercised, ought rather in my opinion, to have raised your esteem and admiration. And pray, Sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pafs by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the New-England people have of late carried on the whale fishery. Whilst they themselves among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay and Davis's Straits, whilst we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle, we hear that they have pierc'd into the opposite region of polar cold, that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. Falkland Island, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place of their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them, than the accumulated winter of both poles. We know that while some of them draw the line and strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed with their fisheries. No climate that is not witness to their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried their most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pursued by this recent people; a people who are still in the griffle, and not yet hardened into mankind."

Monday, November 3d, 1806.

THE Trustees of the town of Lexington met and adopted the following Ordinance, viz: Be it ordained that no Huckster shall be permitted to purchase in Market during Market hours, any article whatever, which such Huckster is known usually to sell or expose to sale, under the penalty of Ten Dollars for each offence, to be recovered and appropriated as other fines are, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette three weeks successively.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chm.

A Copy Att.

JOHN WATKINS, Clerk

SEMPER REFUGET.

NOW PUBLISHING

BY

BELCHER & ARMSTRONG,

No. 70, State-Street...Boston, (Mass.)

THE EMERALD,

A LITERARY PAPER,

Will be issued every Saturday, consisting of twelve octavo pages, printed on a fine paper with a new type.

PRICE \$3 PER ANNUM.... PAYABLE

ONE IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions for the Emerald will be received at this office, where a specimen of it may be seen.

BILLS OF LADING

For sale at this office.

ROBERT HARRIS JUN.

D R U G G I S T ,
No. 30 Market street, between Front & Second
streets, Philadelphia,

H AS received of late arrivals, a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst which are

700 lbs. Camphor
2000 lbs. Peruv. bark
4000 bottles fresh Castor oil
6700 Canella Alba
50 doz. trusses
20 casks Glauber salts
100 lbs. opium
2500 lbs. Gentian root
2000 lbs. cream Tartar

with every article in the Drug line. Country merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will be supplied on liberal terms at a long credit. Any orders from his friends in the Western Country will be received with gratitude and executed with punctuality and dispatch.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of the advantages arising from having our wool prepared on the Carding machine about to be erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg leave to recommend it to the Hatters throughout the country, as being of very great utility in the preparation of our wool—must request those of our customers, that have been in the habit of breaking their wool for distilling, to decline it and bring it in unbroken.

Patterson Bain.

John Lowry.

G. Adams jr.

John Adams.

Joriah Brady.

Sourbray & Montgomery.

William Smith.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully

informs the publick, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50 !!

NEW-YORK

STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other purposes,

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars,

20,000 Dollars,

10,000 Dollars;

5,000 Dollars,

2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.

The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.

Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.

TICKETS & SHARES.

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY FICES,

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York,

At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of October, when they will advance to 7, and continue advancing as the drawing approaches. By enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctually returned by post, to any amount, and the earliest advice sent to adventurers of their success.

The public are requested to remark,

that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be subject to error.

The time of drawing, and payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed by the State Legislature. Schemes at large enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital Prizes sold by G. & R. W. informer Lotteries, (lists of which will also be enclosed) it is presumed, will be an additional inducement to distant adventurers to purchase of them.

New-York, Aug. 1806.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber,

on the 1st of September last,

THOMAS HARDESTY,

an apprentice to the Saddling business;

between nineteen and twenty years old,

five feet nine or ten inches high, strong

made, fair complexion and hair, blue

eyes, full faced rough with pimples,

something very disagreeable in his countenance, impudent and forward in talk,

had on a new dark mixed cloth coat, &

black corduroy overalls; his other cloths

nothing known, as he sometimes traded them.

The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail in the

United States, and giving me information thereof, or ten dollars for delivering him to me in Lexington, Kentucky.

BENJN. STOUT.

DANIEL BRINER.

TOBACCONIST:

LATELY from Philadelphia, has

commenced business in Major Morison's house, adjoining Mr. Edward West, on High-street, where he will

manufacture, and always have for sale a

large and general assortment of Tobacco,

whole sale and retail, on terms lower than

heretofore offered in this town.

Professing himself master of his business,

and intending to carry it on extensively,

the most liberal credit will be given to

MERCHANTS and Traders, and the mode

of payment made early.

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1806.

W.M. MC CALL.

TAKEN up by Henry Colhurst, living in

Lexington, one BAY HORSE, 6 years old, 14

years 3 inches high, branded on the left

shoulder with a stirrup, some saddle spots—

Appraised to 45 dollars.—This stray follows

some travellers from the Dry Ridge on the

Cincinnati road.

CH. HUMPHREYS,

Nov. 4th 1806.

* St.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For sale at this office.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burrs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the publick's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of the advantages arising from having our wool prepared on the Carding machine about to be erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg leave to recommend it to the Hatters throughout the country, as being of very great utility in the preparation of our wool—must request those

of our customers, that have been in the habit of breaking their wool for distilling, to decline it and bring it in unbroken.

JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the stone house, opposite Samuel & George Trotters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very

elegant supply of

GOODS,

which will be sold cheap for CASH.

Lexington, March 5, 1806.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, about the first of June last, a bay Gelding, five or seven

years old, about fifteen hands one inch

high, blind of one eye, (the eye is funk)

with a long switch tail, shod all round,

no brand that I recollect. The above

reward to be paid on the delivery of the

horse to me in Lexington, or by giving

such information as will enable me to

get him again, and all reasonable char-

ges paid by me.

JAS. BEATTY,

August, 19, 1806. tf.

TO RENT,